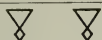


Aldershot Urban District Council.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH;

ALSO

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT,

FOR

1910

BY

E. W. ROUTLEY, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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ALDERSHOT :

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*TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ALDERSHOT  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report  
on the health of your district during 1910.

I desire to thank you for the consideration and  
courtesy which you have displayed to me during the  
year, and also my official colleagues and staff for the  
assistance always afforded me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

# ALDERSHOT URBAN DISTRICT.

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## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1910.

Area of Urban District	...	...	...	...	4,178 acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£151,177
Population at 1901 Census (Town)			...	...	16,726
Number of Inhabited Houses 1901 Census (Town)					2,941
Average number per House 1901 Census (Town)...					5·6
Population estimated to July 1st, 1910 (Town)			...		21,670
Birth Rate, 1910, of whole district...			...	...	28
Average Birth Rate for previous ten years				...	28·4
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	7·8
Average Death Rate for previous 10 years...				...	10·7
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	...	23
Infantile Mortality in Urban District			...	...	68
Average Infantile Mortality for previous 10 years...					106

# INDEX.

	PAGE
Adopted Acts of Parliament in Force ...	6
Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratory ...	17
Anthrax ...	17
Area ...	6
Bakehouses ...	21
Births ...	7
Birth Rates ...	7
Bye-laws ...	7
Cancer ...	14
Common Lodging Houses ...	22, 46
Chimney Firing ...	47
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	23
Deaths ...	8
Density of Population ...	6
Diphtheria ...	12
Enteric Fever ...	12
Factory and Workshops Act ...	45
Factories and Workshops ...	22, 40—42, 45
Geological Characters ...	6
Glanders ...	17
Hackney Carriages ...	46
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 ...	18
Houses let in Lodgings ...	22
Illegitimacy ...	7
Infantile Mortality ...	9
Inquests ...	9
Inspection of Midwives ...	24
Inspection of Meat and other Foods ...	46
Isolation Hospital ...	15
Meat and Food Inspection ...	20
Meteorological Observations ...	25
Measles ...	14
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	10
Old Age Pensions ...	6
Offensive Trades... ...	21
Population ...	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	13
Rateable Value ...	6
Regulations ...	7
Respiratory Diseases ...	15
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	23
Sanitary Inspector's Report ...	43
Scarlet Fever ...	11
School Medical Officer's Report ...	51—70
Sewage Disposal... ...	19
Slaughter Houses ...	20, 45
Small Pox ...	11
Still Births ...	7
Supervision of New Buildings: Removal and Disposal of House Refuse ...	18
Tables I., IA, IB, II., III., IIIA, IIIB, IV., IVA, IVB, V., VA, VB ...	28—39
Uncertified Deaths ...	9
Whooping Cough ...	14
Water Supply ...	17
Zymotic Disease—Notifiable Diseases ...	10

# REPORT.

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POPULATION.—As remarked in former reports, it is impossible to gauge the population with any approach to accuracy, in consequence of the fluctuating character of the population. It, however, seems clear that during the last few years the population has not increased at the same rate as formerly, and the approaching census may disclose the fact that the number is not quite so great as that adopted in my official estimate. The figures furnished me by the Rate Collector with regard to the number of occupied houses are by no means to be relied upon since the bulk of the rates is collected, not from single houses, but from batches of property: the number of assessments made in April, 1910 (less 300 lock-up shops, stables, etc.), was 3,860; after deducting 100 as the probable number of unoccupied houses at any one time, and after multiplying by 5·6 (the average number of persons per house in 1901), the population would appear to stand at a little over 21,000. Again, the number of school children has steadily increased year by year: the average number on the books in 1910 was 3,303, and if they represent 15·8 per cent. of the whole people in 1910, as they did at the last census, the population would be 20,900.

The official estimate given below is based on the probability that the numbers have grown since the last census at exactly the same rate in geometrical progression as they did in the last intercensal period.

			Census. 1891.		Census. 1901.		Estimated July 1st, 1910.
Town	...	...	12,641	...	16,726	...	21,670
South Camp	...	...	12,954	...	14,248	...	15,705
Total			25,595	...	30,974	...	37,375

The Principal Medical Officer has kindly furnished me with his estimate of the average population of South Camp during 1910, as follows:—

Men	...	...	...	12,072
Women	...	...	...	1,344
Children	...	...	...	2,289
Total				15,705

AREA.—The area of the urban district is 4,178 acres, divided as follows:—

South Camp	...	...	...	2,746
Town	...	...	...	1,432
Total	...	...	...	<u>4,178</u>

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—15 per acre.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.—The Lower, Middle and Upper Bagshot Sands cover the northern portion of the district; the southern part is on London clay.

The River Blackwater forms the eastern boundary, and along its bank the soil is alluvial. The town is built on the top and sides of a hill; the highest point (393 feet) is at the junction of Alexandra Road with Farnborough Road, while at the Sewage Works the height above Ordnance Datum is 231 feet.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—The number of persons over 70 years of age, receiving these pensions on December 1st, 1910, was 325.

RATEABLE VALUE: Aldershot (Town only):—

1901	...	...	...	£77,840.
1902	...	...	...	£80,827.
1903	...	...	...	£83,946.
1904	...	...	...	£87,064.
1905	...	...	...	£89,406.
1906	...	...	...	£91,453.
1907	...	...	...	£92,776.
1908	...	...	...	£93,000.
1909	...	...	...	£94,500.
1910	...	...	...	£97,907.

The rateable value in 1910 for South Camp was £53,270, making a total value of £151,177.

ADOPTED ACTS OF PARLIAMENT IN FORCE IN ALDERSHOT:—  
 Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, adopted Feb., 1891.  
 Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted Feb., 1891.  
 Private Street Works Act, 1872, adopted July, 1907.  
 Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted June 1st, 1910.

The question of the adoption of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, has not yet been decided.

BYE-LAWS are in force in the district with respect to—

	Date made.
Cleansing of Footways, Pavements and Cesspools ...	1887
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	1887
Hackney Carriages ... ..	1887
Hackney Carriages (mechanically driven) ... ..	1910
Houses let in Lodgings ... ..	1908
Mortuary ... ..	1888
New Streets and Buildings ... ..	1887
Nuisances ... ..	1887
Offensive Trades (Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler) ... ..	1888
Pleasure Grounds ... ..	1888
Slaughter Houses ... ..	1887
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	1907

REGULATIONS are in force in the district with respect to—  
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... .. 1900

BIRTHS:—1,043 births belonging to the district were registered in 1910; eight of these took place in the Farnham Workhouse.

Town	...	...	...	...	530
Males	...	...	...	272	
Females	...	...	...	258	
(21 illegitimate).					
South Camp	...	...	...	...	513
Males	...	...	...	265	
Females	...	...	...	248	

ILLEGITIMACY.—4 per cent. of the births in the Town were registered as illegitimate; there is, however, considerable ground for believing the actual proportion to be much higher.

STILL BIRTHS.—34 were notified during the year, a much larger number than in former years and doubtless owing to the introduction of the Notification of Births Act, which came into force in June.

BIRTH RATES, calculated per 1,000 living, for the last five years:—

	Whole	District.		Town.		S. Camp.
1906	...	32·8	...	30·6	...	35·8
1907	...	31·4	...	27·4	...	36·8
1908	...	29·3	...	26·9	...	32·6
1909	...	29·3	...	24·7	...	35·7
1910	...	28·	...	24·4	...	32·6



The above are the recorded birth rates, but, that they differ vastly from the actual ones, will be seen from the following explanation: A large number of women are admitted to the Lying-in Hospital in the Camp from outside camps and districts, so that a great number of births are credited to Aldershot when they really belong to other districts; for example, Major Green has kindly furnished me with particulars of the cases admitted for child birth into that Hospital during 1910; they are as follows:—

Women admitted from—

North Camp ... ..	35
South Camp ... ..	180
Other Camps ... ..	55
Aldershot Town ... ..	159
Farnborough ... ..	39
Other districts ... ..	6
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	474
<hr/>	

Viewed in this way, the number of births belonging to the Town is 689, and that belonging to the South Camp, 219: thus the corrected birth rate will read as follows:—

		Whole District.		Town.		South Camp.
1910	...	24·2	...	31·8	...	14

which gives an entirely fresh aspect to the case.

DEATHS.—253 deaths occurred in 1910 in the whole district, a decrease of 52 from the previous year. A considerable correction has to be applied to these figures, however, before they can be used to convey an accurate idea of the mortality of the district. 48 Aldershot residents, not included in the above figures, died in the Workhouse Infirmary at Farnham, and seven others in public institutions elsewhere. On the other hand, 16 persons who were not “residents” in Aldershot, died in local Public and Military Hospitals. The corrected figures, therefore, stand as follows:—

Aldershot Urban District ... ..	292
Town ... ..	219
South Camp ... ..	73

The rates of mortality for the last five years are as under:

	Whole District.		Town.		South Camp.		England and Wales.
1906	11·0	...	14·7	...	6·3	...	15·4
1907	9·6	...	12·2	...	5·8	...	15·0
1908	9·6	...	11·8	...	6·6	...	14·7
1909	9·7	...	11·8	...	6·8	...	14·5
1910	7·8	...	10·1	...	4·6	...	13·4

The death rate for the Town (10·1) is the lowest on record.



**UNCERTIFIED DEATHS: INQUESTS.**—There were eight uncertified deaths in the Town during the year. Inquests were held concerning the deaths of 24 persons (11 in the Town, and 13 in the South Camp).

### Infantile Mortality.

During the year 72 deaths occurred of children under one year of age, and the infantile mortality rate (which means the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births) was 69, as compared with 85 in the previous year, and with an average rate of 94 during the previous five years. Separately considered, the rates for the Town and the Camp cannot be stated from the official figures with great accuracy in consequence of the number of births belonging to the Town which take place in the Lying-in Hospital in the Camp, and the large number, also, of births belonging to other districts which also take place in that institution. From the official figures of registered births, however, the infantile mortality rate is as follows:—

Whole District.		Town.		South Camp.
69	...	94	...	42

Corrected, however, by the inclusion of births which properly belong to the Town, and by the exclusion of births which do not belong to the Camp, the figures work out as follows:—

Whole District.		Town.		South Camp.
79	...	72	...	100

The information with regard to the births which have to be allocated to the different districts, is, however, probably not absolutely exact, and, therefore, the above rates must only be regarded as approximate, although I believe them to give a fairly accurate picture.

The absence of any prevalent zymotic disease, and the particularly cool and wet summer and autumn explain, I imagine, to a very large extent, the very low mortality, which has been such a gratifying feature of 1910.

Premature births account for a large percentage of the infantile deaths, sixteen deaths out of 50 being due to this cause, which in Aldershot means, in the majority of cases, disease inherited from one or both parents. Six infants are stated to have died from obscure wasting diseases, the result of malnutrition, owing to errors in feeding. Mrs. Shearwood was appointed, on August 1st, 1910, as Health Visitor and School Nurse. Her duties in the former capacity are to visit the homes of newly-born children under my directions, and to give suitable advice with regard to questions of feeding and hygiene.

From August 1st to December 31st, 1910, she has been doing a good and useful work in this connection, having paid 467 visits to the homes of the children. I find that her visits are very much appreciated by the large majority of mothers, who are induced to take a more practical interest in correct feeding of the child. Although the infantile mortality in Aldershot is comparatively a low one, yet there is no doubt that there is still a great amount of ignorance, which is responsible for a large number of the deaths.

### Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This Act was adopted during the year and came into force on June 1st, 1910. Since that date the following notifications have been received:—

			Live Births.		Still Births.		Total.
June	...	...	48	...	1	...	49
July	...	...	49	...	4	...	53
Aug.	...	...	41	...	4	...	45
Sept.	...	...	43	...	3	...	46
Oct.	...	...	50	...	3	...	53
Nov.	...	...	43	...	3	...	46
Dec.	...	...	40	...	5	...	45
			<hr/> 314		<hr/> 23		<hr/> 337

On the whole the Act has so far worked well; there have been only 20 cases of failure to notify, due in most cases to ignorance of the Act being in force in the district. Medical men and nurses alike have loyally endeavoured to assist us in every way by notifying cases coming under their care, and it is to be expected that, in a fluctuating population such as is found in Aldershot, a certain number of births, owing to the reason mentioned above, fail to be notified; these omissions are, however, afterwards discovered on reference to the Registrar of Births, who has kindly given us all the assistance that he can. Post-cards are supplied free to all midwives and nurses who apply for them. From time to time mothers bring up their babies to be inspected and weighed at the Council Offices, and every endeavour is thus made to interest the mother in proper feeding and general hygiene.

### Zymotic Disease.—Notifiable Diseases.

The zymotic death rate for 1910 was '23 for the Town. The diseases included in this death rate are as follows:—Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa. The zymotic death rate for England and Wales for the same period was '99.

**SMALL POX.**—There have been no cases of this disease. A small temporary building is kept in readiness, but has never yet been occupied by cases of the disease.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There have been 26 notifications of this disease during the year; 23 cases were in children under 15 years of age.

The table below gives the monthly notification of the notifiable diseases:—

1910.	Small-pox.	Diph-theria.	Scarlet Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Ttl.
Jan. ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	7
Feb. ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	5
Mar. ...	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	5
Apl. ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
May ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	6
June ...	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
July ...	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	12
Aug. ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
Sep. ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Oct. ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	8
Nov. ...	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Dec. ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	0	18	26	3	0	4	18	69

The notifications in the Town received during the last five years are as follows:—

Disease.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	46	34	35	23	18
Erysipelas ...	8	3	9	6	3
Scarlet Fever ...	28	39	38	44	26
Enteric Fever ...	3	3	1	—	4
Puerperal Fever ...	3	—	2	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	†—	†—	†—	23	18
Total ...	88	79	85	98	69

† Notification not in force during this period.

The mortality from these diseases in 1910 was as follows:—

	Town.	South Camp.
Diphtheria ...	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	23	9
Total ..	23	11

**DIPHTHERIA.**—18 cases were notified in 1910, a gratifying decrease in the numbers as against former years. In three of these cases, indeed, the characteristic bacillus of diphtheria was not found, although from a clinical standpoint, they closely resembled mild cases of diphtheria. 17 out of the 18 cases were in persons under 15 years of age; 12 males and six females were affected. 17 out of the 18 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and no deaths occurred from the disease.

The houses where cases occurred were situated in the following neighbourhoods:—

North Lane and Ash Road	...	...	7 houses.
Holly Road	...	...	4 houses.

the remainder being isolated cases in other streets unconnected with each other.

The following notes were recorded of the sanitary conditions prevailing at these houses:—In 11 out of the 18 houses, the drains were found to be seriously defective; indeed, in such a condition as would be likely to undermine the bodily health, and to invite the growth and multiplication of disease germs, particularly diphtheria.

In one house the defect found was an important one, but in comparison with the former a minor one, namely, a defective ventilating shaft. In one house again the walls and ceilings required cleaning and limewashing, while three houses were overcrowded, the windows never opened, and the rooms kept in a dirty condition. It remains to add that the above conditions were duly remedied.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—Four notifications of this disease in the Town were received in 1910. There were also five cases of the disease in the South Camp, four of them occurring in officers of the Canadian Rifles, who, it was eventually found, had contracted the disease before arrival in this country.

With regard to the four cases in the Town, two of these would be more properly described as cases of continued fever, since in neither case did the patients' serum respond to the Widal Test, although repeated trials were made; they were in all probability examples of mild attacks of one of the Paratyphoid group of bacilli.

The other two cases were undoubted cases of the disease, a boy of 8 and a girl of 12, living a few doors from each other, being affected. I made a minute investigation into these cases, and found that a Mr. X, who was the occupier of the house in which the boy lives, had a week or so before the

boy's first signs of illness been suffering from an ailment in which gastro-intestinal symptoms had been observed, and which were followed by symptoms of delirium and fever, and eventually by pneumonia. His blood was found on examination to give a positive Widal Reaction. On inquiry it was found that his employment was that of cleaning out drains in the R.E. yard in the Camp. Both the above notified cases were removed to the Aldershot Hospital, and made an excellent recovery.

### **Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis, Consumption).**

A system of voluntary notification is in force, but only six cases have been notified by the voluntary action or wish of the patient. The remaining cases (12 in number) were notified under the Poor Law Tuberculosis Regulations. In many of such cases notification only reaches the Sanitary Authorities when the disease has so far advanced that the patient is no longer curable, and becoming incapacitated from work, comes under the supervision of the Poor Law. Thus 11 out of the 18 persons notified during 1910 as suffering from the disease actually died before the close of the year, nine of them in the Workhouse Infirmary. All cases notified have been visited personally by myself; disinfection has been carried out where necessary; disinfectants are supplied by the Health Department on request.

The particulars of cases are filed on the card registration system, and the sanitary conditions noted therein, and steps subsequently taken to rectify any defects that are found. Two cases, notified voluntarily, who appeared to be cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment, were admitted by me to vacant wards at the Isolation Hospital. The results bear a good testimony to the value of Sanatorium treatment in this disease, although one patient, contracting pneumonia when leaving the Hospital after a second period of treatment, unfortunately succumbed to the disease. Admitted in March, 1910, his condition showed, on physical examination, extensive disease at one apex, while the other was slightly affected. Under treatment, however, all outward signs of the disease (pyrexia, cough, etc.), entirely left him, and he left the Hospital and went back to his work in excellent health, and having gained upwards of a stone in weight. Unfortunately, a few months later he had an attack of pleurisy and pneumonia, and he was again admitted, and rapidly regained his former improved condition and put on considerable weight. A certain amount of dyspnoea on slight exertion, however, was constantly troubling him, and pointed, together with the



other physical signs, to the probable hopelessness of complete cure. As mentioned above, the case unfortunately terminated fatally shortly after quitting the Hospital. The second case admitted was of a much more hopeful nature, being that of a young man of 21 who was in a comparatively early stage of the disease. He remained in the Hospital for a little over two months, and underwent treatment with tuberculin. He was discharged at the end of that time, very considerably improved in health, and although physical signs of lung disease were still present on his departure, it is hoped that in time a complete recovery may follow. It remains to add that 144 tablets of warning against the dangerous habit of spitting in public places were erected in various prominent places throughout the Town in April, 1910 (hotels, public-houses, common lodging houses and public streets).

**MEASLES.**—The Town had been singularly free from cases of measles during the whole of 1909, until the end of October, 1910, when a single case of measles was reported to me by the Headmaster as occurring in the Newport Road Infants' School. The disease had for some time previously been epidemic in the neighbouring district of Ash in Surrey, and doubtless spread by infection in school children, many of whom come from this district to our schools. As a tentative measure I directed the closure of Class II., in which this case had occurred. It was closed on the ninth day (November 4th) from the first symptoms of illness of the scholar, and remained closed for five days. This measure seemed to be effectual for the time, but several cases occurring in different classes a week or so later, I deemed it advisable to close the school for the remainder of the session. A few days later, a case having occurred at the East End Infants' School, a class closure of short duration was adopted here; and the same course was also followed at the West End Infants' School. At the close of the year it was evident that the measles epidemic was becoming universal in the district. No deaths occurred in 1910 from this disease.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—This disease was not prevalent to any extent in the Town in 1910. Three cases only amongst school children were reported to me by the teachers; these all occurred in the month of June; there was one death from this disease.

**CANCER.**—24 deaths occurred from cancer, 15 being males and nine females. This includes, of course, cases of Aldershot residents who died in the Union Infirmary. The death rate

(1·1) is somewhat higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which usually averages ·9. Conclusions should not be drawn, however, as to any special prevalence of the disease in Aldershot, since, with such a comparatively small population, one or two deaths more or less in any year from a particular disease materially alter the statistical figures, and give a colour of special highness or lowness of mortality, which probably does not exist.

The parts affected are noted in the following table:—

Part.		Males.		Females.		Total.
Breast	... ..	0	...	3	...	3
Uterus	... ..	0	...	3	...	3
Stomach	... ..	2	...	0	...	2
Tongue	... ..	5	...	0	...	5
Floor of Mouth	... ..	1	...	0	...	1
Œsophagus	... ..	2	...	0	...	2
Larynx	... ..	1	...	0	...	1
Intestines	... ..	1	...	2	...	3
Bladder	... ..	2	...	1	...	3
Other parts	... ..	1	...	0	...	1
		—		—		—
		15		9		24
		—		—		—

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—22 persons died from pneumonia, eight from bronchitis, three from other diseases of the respiratory organs. Eight of these deaths occurred in persons under one year of age, while the majority of the remainder were of persons between 40 and 75.

#### Isolation Hospital.—North Town, Aldershot.

The Hospital comprises an administrative block, diphtheria block (12 beds), scarlet fever block (12 beds), discharge block, laundry block, disinfecting station and coalhouse. Three rooms in the administrative block have been converted into single bed wards, accommodating two patients and a nurse. These wards have been used in 1910 for the reception of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; they are fitted with a verandah, which is provided with curtains made of durable cloth to protect patients in times of excessive wind or rain.

The staff consists of a nurse, matron, two assistant nurses, caretaker, cook and laundry maid.

The disinfecter in use is the machine known as the “Modified” Washington Lyon; 2,238 articles have been disinfected in it during 1910. The horse ambulance, which is kept specially for the Hospital purposes, has been used 113



times, and 85 houses have been visited for the removal of patients or for the purpose of disinfection. Eighteen houses in which cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had been living were visited and 39 rooms and 122 articles disinfected. A six per cent. solution of formalin is used for disinfecting rooms, etc., by means of an Equifex hand-spray machine. The following table shews the admissions to the Hospital during 1910:—

Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Observation Cases.		Total.
22	...	15	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	43

Three of the above admissions were from the Farnborough urban district, one from Fleet, and one from the Farnham rural district. One patient was admitted at request of the Guardians of the Poor. Tracheotomy was performed by me on one patient on account of diphtheria of the larynx; the patient made an excellent recovery.

The cost of the Hospital for the year ending March 31st, 1910, was as detailed below:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	170	0	0
Fuel	33	17	10
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	18	11	4
Maintenance	191	9	2
Gas and Water	46	10	4
Ambulance Horsing	21	10	0
Repairs	47	14	9
Maid Servants	21	8	10
Renewals and other Expenses	25	6	1
	576	8	4
Principal and Interest	236	0	0
	£812	8	4
Receipts for Maintenance during the same period	276	0	0
Nett Annual Cost	£536	8	4

I wish to thank those who have so kindly sent magazines, papers, etc., for the use of the staff and patients during the year.

### Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratory.

This laboratory is now used for the analytical examination of water supplies, sewage effluents, and various articles of food. In addition, a large number of bacteriological examinations have been made by me in connection with the following diseases:—

113	cases of suspected	Diphtheria.
29	„ „	Tuberculosis.
10	„ „	Ringworm.
8	„ „	Typhoid Fever.
11	„ „	Other Conditions.

---

Total 171

### Water Supply.

The Town water supply is in the hands of the Aldershot Gas and Water and District Lighting Company, and is obtained from a number of artesian wells sunk in the chalk at a depth of 300 to 400 feet at Boxall's Lane, situated at the south of the district. It is a water of a high degree of purity, its only drawback being a somewhat high degree of hardness. With the exception of a few cottages in the outlying districts, practically all houses are supplied with water from this source. The source appears to be an abundant one. The average daily nett domestic consumption per head of the population in 1910 was 27·95 gallons; the rainfall for the year at the Waterworks was 34 inches; for the same period in London the rainfall was 28·1 inches.

The works or mains extensions during the year were as follows:—New high service feeder main, *via* Cargate Avenue, Church Lane, Church Hill, Waterloo Road to Redan Hill.

Another new high service feeder main from Cargate Hill, *via* The Warren and Queen's Road to Grosvenor Road; and a short length of 4-inch main from Grosvenor Road to a point about midway in Birchett Road, in all representing one and a half miles.

### Anthrax.

Three outbreaks of this disease, occurring in horses in the Barracks, were reported to me during the months of April, May, and August respectively.

### Glanders.

One case, occurring in a horse in the Town, was reported to me in November.

### Supervision of New Buildings: Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

The supervision of new buildings is under the control of the Surveyor. The following is a summary of work done in this connection during the year:—

New houses	...	...	...	...	32
Additions to church	...	...	...	...	1
Alterations and additions to existing houses					23
Alterations to existing stables	...	...			11
New Van and Motor Sheds	...	...	...		5
Total					72

In addition, two streets, viz., Holly Road and Eland Road, were taken over and dealt with by the Council under the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

New sewers were laid in the following streets:—

				Length.
Church Street	...	...	9 in. pipes.	290 feet.
Grosvenor Road	...		,,	560 ,,
Holly Road	...	...	,,	180 ,,
St. Michael's Road	...		,,	40 ,,

New drains for surface water were laid as follows:—

				Length.
West End Footpath			9 in. pipes.	100 feet.
Victoria Road	...	15 in.	,,	1030 ,,
High Street	...	15 in.	,,	69 ,,
Station Road	...	15 in.	,,	580 ,,
The Grove	...	9 in.	,,	1060 ,,
Halimote Road	...	9 in.	,,	100 ,,
Cranmore Lane	...	15 in.	,,	100 ,,
Fleet Road	...	15 in.	,,	50 ,,

#### SUMMARY OF ABOVE.

New sewers	...	...	...	357 yards.
New surface water drains	...	...		1349 ,,
Total				1706 ,,

### Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The main objects of this Act are to simplify and amend the laws relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, and to provide for the making of schemes of Town Planning. Under this new Act a Local Authority may be authorised to purchase

land compulsorily for the erection of dwellings for the working classes.

Section 17 imposes upon the Local Authority the duty of causing to be made from time to time inspection of the district with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling house in it is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. In addition, records have to be kept of such inspections. It has been our custom here for many years for every house in which infectious disease has occurred to be thoroughly inspected in every detail, including the house drainage; this latter point is very thoroughly examined by the Inspector of Nuisances. In this way between 60 to 100 houses come every year under our purview, defects or prevalent insanitary conditions being thus discovered and notices sent to ensure their removal. Under the new Act we shall be at liberty to inspect, in addition, certain portions of the district which from time to time may demand investigation. The Act as a whole was referred by the Council to the Clerk, who thereupon reported to the Health Committee. The conclusions of the latter were as follows (November 9th, 1910):

“Your Committee do not consider that the provisions of the Act relating to town planning are applicable to a town of the size of Aldershot, but are rather intended to apply to towns with a thickly growing population, and considerable areas of land requiring development.

“They, therefore, do not recommend the Council to take any steps under that part of the Act at present.

“With regard to Part I. of the Act dealing with amendments to the Housing Acts, 1890-1903, they are of opinion that the duty cast upon the Local Authority by Section 17 (1) of causing a periodical inspection of their district, to ascertain whether any dwelling houses are so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, must be complied with by this Council. Your Committee recommend that the Sanitary Inspector be instructed to carry out such periodical inspection under the supervision of Dr. Routley, the Medical Officer of Health, who shall report upon such visits to this Committee.”

### **Sewage Disposal.**

This is carried on for the most part on the separate system, but in some parts on the combined method. The sewage flows by gravitation to the works in the Ash Road, and is pumped over a series of beds, after slight preliminary sedimentation.

The number of bacteria beds in use at the end of the year was as follows:—

Primary beds	...	...	...	17
Secondary „	...	...	...	12
Tertiary „	...	...	...	2
Storm „	...	...	...	5
				—
				36
				—

Certain extensions and improvements have been carried out during the year; thus, two tertiary beds, each 72 ft. by 66 ft. 2 in. have been constructed; the effluent carrier has been deepened, and the outfall has been entirely reconstructed. The sewage works manager reports that all the existing beds have been well forked over during the year; the Blackwater stream has been cleaned from the West End as far as the Farnborough boundary.

#### **Slaughter Houses (Sec. 169, P.H.A.).—Meat and Food Inspection (Sec. 116, P.H.A.).**

There are two private slaughter houses in the Town, as follows:—

##### *Licensed Slaughter Houses.*

Address.	Occupiers.
Brighton Road (jointly)	{ Mr. Edwards. „ Chandler. „ Froude.

##### *Registered Slaughter House.*

Address.	Occupier.
Ash Road ... ..	Mr. Wadley.

A full statement of unsound food seized or surrendered and destroyed during the year will be found in the report of the Inspector of Nuisances. Both of these establishments are constantly visited by the Inspector of Nuisances; there is not, however, a great amount of slaughtering carried on in the Town, since the greater quantity of the meat sold is brought in ready for the market from outside sources. Two pigs affected with tuberculosis were seized at the slaughter houses and the cases reported to the Health Committee; the occupiers were warned that in any future case the occurrence must at once be reported to the Health officials, or that proceedings would follow. One pig exposed for sale in a butcher's shop was found to be in an unfit state for food, and was condemned by order of the magistrates; the vendor was cautioned by the Council. Enough care is not exercised by some



butchers in the preparation of sausages; in one case the place of manufacture was found in an exceedingly insanitary condition, and three uncovered pails of food refuse lying on the floor; the floor was dirty, and a foul smell arising from an uncovered crate, in which bones were being stored, pervaded the air.

In connection with slaughter-houses one or two cases of infringement of bye-laws were noted, mainly in connection with neglect of removal of offal within the prescribed time from the premises. The Inspector of Nuisances (who possesses a special certificate in meat inspection) visits these houses at times of slaughtering.

Sixty-nine visits were made to the Camp Abattoir during the year, and the diseased carcasses (or condemned portions thereof) were surrendered to me by the Contractor and destroyed in the Town destructor; these were practically all cases of more or less advanced tuberculosis. In the summer I investigated cases of extensive food poisoning (fortunately none fatal) occurring in a body of excursionists, and probably due to infected meat pies.

#### **Offensive Trades (P.H.A., 112).**

A gut-scraping business is carried on at Aldershot Stubbs in a locality well removed from inhabited houses, and no complaint of nuisance has been received in connection with it. A tripe boiling business of small proportions is carried on in Ash Road, and has been visited from time to time. The only complaint I have had to make in connection with this establishment was the presence of an open manure pit, which was frequently allowed to be overfull, and constitute what I considered to be a condition injurious to health. A cover has now been provided, as should be the case with all such receptacles.

#### **Bakehouses (F. and W. Act, 1901).**

There are 18 bakehouses in the Town, three being factories and 15 workshops. These have been regularly inspected from time to time. At four of the bakehouses refuse was found to be collected in uncovered tubs. It cannot be too often impressed upon makers or vendors of food that this is a matter strongly bearing upon questions of health, and should not be tolerated. In one case a statutory notice from the Clerk was necessary to enforce compliance with the law in this respect. An underground room in a dwelling house was found to be used as a bakehouse, contrary to the provisions of the Act. A statutory notice was issued in this case.

### Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A., Sec. 76—8<sup>9</sup>).

The following is a list of these houses in the town:—

Address.	Accommodation.	Name of Keeper.
"Model" Common Lodging House, Western Road...	36 (both sexes)	J. R. Webb.
Trinity House, Western Road ... ..	14 ... ..	J. R. Webb.
Short Street ... ..	54 ... ..	D. Rooney.
Little Wellington Street ...	26 ... ..	Mrs. Greenwood.
* Union Terrace ... ..	28 ... ..	Mrs. McMinn.
1, Sebastopol Road ... ..	26 ... ..	H. Leavers.
7 & 9, Sebastopol Road ...	25 (both sexes)	A. Reale
209, High Street ... ..	25 ... ..	Mrs. Dean.

\* Unregistered, pending the adoption of P.H. Amendment Act, 1907.

Most of these places are fairly well conducted, the keepers doing their best to comply strictly with the bye-laws in force. Complaints have had to be made on several occasions, however, with regard to Webb's Common Lodging House in Western Road, and he was prosecuted by the Council for neglect of the bye-laws for separation of the sexes, and for placing lodgers in an unregistered room; convictions followed for both offences. In the common lodging house situated at Little Wellington Street there was no fixed source of ventilation, which is always desirable in such houses, in consequence of the lodgers generally having a rooted objection to fresh air entering the bedrooms. The windows at night are always closed, and the fire place aperture stopped up. However, fixed ventilators were fixed in all the bedrooms at this house.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—Ten additional houses were placed on the register, and are visited from time to time. As mentioned in former reports, bye-laws are somewhat difficult to enforce, in consequence of the migrating nature of the population. In one case I was refused admission for the purposes of inspection. A refusal of this kind, although a very rare event, was promptly considered by the Council; the offender was prosecuted, and fined 15s., including costs.

### Factories and Workshops (F. and W. Act, 1901).

There are 53 factories and 106 workshops in the Town; the factories include the following: 6 printing works, 4 millers, 5 cycle and motor works, 1 boot factory, 4 mineral water works, 1 musical instrument works, 3 sausage factories, 3 beer bottling works, 3 bakehouses, and 1 laundry. The outworkers appear to be few, and are mainly concerned in the making



or repairing of wearing apparel. Inspections have been made at all the addresses furnished to us by employers. Section 22 Private Houses Amendment Act, 1896, is in force in the district. At the few establishments where both sexes are employed the sanitary conveniences are suitable and sufficient. A statement of the number of inspections made and defects noted is contained in the table at the end of the Report.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(S.F.D. Act, 1875; S.F.D. Amendment Act, 1879; S.F.D. Act, 1899; Margarine Act, 1887).

The Acts of Parliament dealing with the sale of Food and Drugs are administered by the County Council. The following is an account of the work done, samples analysed, and proceedings taken under the Acts in 1910:—

Sample.		Genuine.		Adulterated.		Total.
Butter	... ..	4	...	—	...	4
Sugar	... ..	1	...	—	...	1
Lard	... ..	1	...	—	...	1
Milk	... ..	23	...	4	...	27
Pearksown	... ..	1	...	—	...	1
Tea	... ..	1	...	—	...	1
		—		—		—
		31		4		35
		—		—		—

Proceedings were taken in the four cases of adulterated milk mentioned above, with the following results:—

1. Warranty pleaded and case dismissed; the warrantors were then prosecuted, but case dismissed.

2. Fined 8s. and 23s. 6d. costs.

3\*. Warranty pleaded and case dismissed; warrantors prosecuted and case dismissed.

4. Dismissed without costs.

\* In this case the dairy was in Farnborough, but the sample was purchased in Aldershot.

### Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

#### COWSHEDS AND FARMS.

	Address.		Occupiers.
(1)	Ayling Lane	... ..	J. R. Attfield
(2)	North Lane	... ..	J. Field.
(3)	Newport Road	... ..	E. Christmas.

The two latter farms are old buildings, which have been improved from time to time, according to requirements. The cowshed at North Lane was insufficiently lighted, and new windows have been placed in the roofs in compliance with my instructions. The farms are periodically inspected, and the regulations enforced, particularly with regard to cleanliness.

**DAIRIES.**—These are kept as a rule in good order, although the importance of keeping milk always covered does not seem to be appreciated always as it should be. We insist that the milk, whether standing in churns in the dairies or in the shops, shall always be protected by a clean covering, such as flannelette or similar material over the top of the receptacle. This is of particular importance in the retail shops. Circulars with regard to the proper care of milk were sent by me to the principal dairies in the Town. The Town water supply is laid on at all places where milk is prepared and sold. There has been no case of infectious disease that could be found attributable to the milk supply.

#### **Inspection of Midwives (Midwives Act, 1902).**

Twenty-one certified midwives were on the local register during 1910. Their residences, appliances, case books, etc., are from time to time inspected by me, and the results communicated to the Midwives Committee every quarter at the usual meetings. Additional meetings are held when matters of urgency require to be considered. During the year meetings were held on January 6th and 25th, April 12th, August 15th, and October 31st.

Four midwives were summoned by me to appear before the Committee to answer certain charges, three of these being charges of neglect or infringement of the rules in some particular. Two of these midwives were reprimanded by the Committee, while the third case was reported to the Central Midwives Board, who, after considering the case, decided to remove her name from the Roll. This was accordingly done on April 20th, and the midwife thus proceeded against immediately discontinued practice. The fourth case was a comparatively minor offence. An uncertificated nurse from Ireland, unaware of the restrictive provisions of the Act in this country, was commencing to practise as a midwife in the Barracks; the fact of a birth not having been notified to me, led to inquiries being made by me as to the person in attendance, who was found to be an uncertificated nurse. It was shown, however, that the nurse had been acting in complete

ignorance of the Act, and no steps were taken on her undertaking to relinquish further practice.

### **Meteorological Observations, 1910.**

The first quarter of the year was mild and wet throughout; the succeeding months were dull and showery until June, when for a little over a fortnight fine, warm weather prevailed; July and August the weather was dull, overcast and very rainy at times; September, on the whole, was a fairly fine month, but for the remainder of the year rain, fog and damp reigned supreme.

It is probable that a large rainfall in a locality exerts a much more beneficent influence on health than it is popularly credited with, for the fact remains that in Aldershot, at all events, as in the country generally, 1910 was the healthiest year on record, judging not only from the lowered death rate, but also from the very general absence of epidemic sickness and disease.

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# METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1910.

1910.	Mean Dry Bulb, 9 a.m.	Mean Wet Bulb, 9 a.m.	Mean Maximum Temperature.	Mean Minimum Temperature.	Highest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Lowest Temperature Recorded.	Date.	Mean Temperature for Month.	Mean Range of Temperature.	Relative Humidity.	Total Rainfall in Inches.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.
January ...	39.0	37.6	44.2	34.0	55	2nd	16	27th	39	10.2	87	2.8	18
February ...	42.0	40.7	46.8	36.3	52.7	17th	26	9th	41.5	10.5	89	3.7	24
March ...	40.7	38.5	49.9	32.9	56	27th	24	30th	41.4	17	82	1.13	8
April ...	45.8	42.8	52.6	38.0	63	21st	28	6th	45.3	14.6	78	2.2	21
May ...	52.6	49.6	61.1	43.5	74	22nd	27	10th	52.3	17.6	80	2.3	20
June ...	60.0	56.3	68.4	50.0	97	9th	36.7	10th	59.2	18.4	77	3.6	18
July ...	57.6	54.6	64.4	51.3	72.7	28th	44.0	19th	57.8	13.1	81	2.8	16
August ...	60.9	57.3	67.4	52.3	74	14th	44.6	23rd	59.8	15.1	80	3.8	22
September ...	55.2	52.1	62.7	46.2	73	28th	34	21st	54.4	16.5	80	4.2	6
October ...	51.5	50.3	57.6	46.2	67.4	1st	41	24th	51.9	11.5	90	3.6	17
November ...	36.8	35.4	44.6	30.4	51	6th	19	23rd	37.5	14	87	3.4	21
December ...	39.4	38.4	44.6	30.8	52	21st	18.4	21st	37.7	13.8	92	4.2	22
Means, 1910	48.7	46.1	55.3	40.9	—	—	—	—	48.1	14.3	83	Total 35.9	Total 213
Means, 1909	47.6	45.2	54.6	39.5	—	—	—	—	47.0	15.0	84	Total 30.8	Total 206

## NOTES TO TABLES I., Ia, &amp; Ib.

\* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

† No Records for these years.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public institutions” taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given below.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,178.

Total population at all ages :—

(Town) ...	16,726	} At Census of 1901.
(South Camp) ...	14,248	
<hr/>		
Number of inhabited houses ...	2,941	}
Average number of persons per house	5 6	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district.
Isolation Hospital.	Farnham Union Infirmary.	Mount Vernon Hospital.
Cottage Hospital.	Guildford Hospital.	
Three Military Hospitals.		

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Aldershot Urban District (including S. Camp) during 1910 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.				NEXT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.		Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.	Rate.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 births registered.	Number.	Rate. *						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1900	32359	728	22·4	124	170	479	14·7	†	2	38	515	15·9	
1901	31088	766	24·6	101	131	372	11·9	†	3	39	408	13·1	
1902	28520	791	27·7	80	101	286	10·0	†	1	23	308	10·8	
1903	32869	937	28·5	89	94	304	8·9	†	4	35	335	10·8	
1904	33575	975	29·0	96	98	281	8·3	†	4	39	316	9·4	
1905	35943	1072	29·8	75	69	246	6·8	46	2	38	282	7·8	
1906	33975	1117	32·8	132	118	337	9·9	87	14	54	377	11·0	
1907	34207	1075	31·4	91	89	306	8·9	80	19	42	329	9·6	
1908	35020	1027	29·3	104	112	321	9·1	84	19	37	339	9·6	
1909	36081	1058	29·3	90	85	305	8·4	101	23	69	351	9·7	
Averages for years 1900-1909	33363	954	28·4	98	106	323	9·6	79	9	41	356	10·7	
1910	37370	1043	27·9	71	68	253	6·7	66	16	55	292	7·8	



TABLE 1A.—Vital Statistics of Aldershot Town during 1910 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at All Ages Belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	16261	472	29·0	92	194	274	16·8	10	2	38	310	18·4
1901	16840	512	30·3	79	154	267	15·8	10	3	39	303	17·9
1902	17318	523	30·1	57	109	184	10·6	11	1	23	206	11·8
1903	17813	540	30·3	53	98	206	11·5	13	4	35	237	13·3
1904	18320	577	31·4	65	112	204	11·1	6	4	39	239	13·0
1905	18830	566	30·0	59	104	185	9·8	6	0	36	221	11·7
1906	19375	594	30·6	89	149	233	12·0	10	2	54	285	14·7
1907	19925	547	27·4	60	109	208	10·4	15	2	39	245	12·2
1908	20490	552	26·9	60	110	210	10·2	15	3	35	242	11·8
1909	21072	522	24·7	55	105	187	8·8	14	1	63	249	11·8
Averages for years 1900-1909.	18624	540	29·0	67	124	215	11·7	11	2	40	253	13·6
1910	21670	530	24·4	46	86	168	7·7	4	3	54	219	10·1



TABLE 1B.—Vital Statistics of South Camp during 1910 and previous Years.

TABLE 1B.—Vital Statistics of South Camp during 1910 and previous years.												
Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Public Institutions IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	16089	256	15.9	33	128	205	12.7	†	†	†	205	12.7
1901	14248	254	17.8	18	70	105	7.3	†	†	†	105	7.3
1902	11202	268	23.9	23	85	102	9.1	†	†	†	102	9.1
1903	15056	397	26.3	36	90	98	6.5	†	†	†	98	6.5
1904	15255	398	26.0	31	77	77	5.0	†	†	†	77	5.0
1905	17113	506	29.5	16	31	61	3.5	40	2	2	61	3.5
1906	14600	523	34.8	43	82	104	7.1	77	12	0	92	6.3
1907	14282	528	36.8	31	58	98	6.8	65	17	3	84	5.8
1908	14530	475	32.6	43	90	111	7.6	69	16	2	97	6.6
1909	15009	536	35.7	35	65	118	7.8	87	22	6	102	6.8
Averages for years 1900—1909.	14739	414	27.9	30	77	107	7.3	67	13	3	102	6.9
1910	15700	513	32.6	25	48	85	5.4	62	13	1	73	4.6

Table II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	ALDERSHOT U.D. WHOLE DISTRICT.				TOWN.				SOUTH CAMP.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1900 ..	32359	728	515	124	16261	472	310	92	16098	256	205	32
1901 ..	31088	766	408	101	16840	512	303	79	14248	254	105	22
1902 ..	28520	791	308	80	17318	523	206	57	11202	268	102	23
1903 ..	32869	937	335	89	17813	540	237	53	15056	397	98	36
1904 ..	33575	975	316	96	18320	577	239	65	15255	398	77	31
1905 ..	35943	1072	282	75	18830	566	221	59	17113	506	61	16
1906 ..	33975	1117	377	132	19375	594	285	89	14600	523	92	43
1907 ..	34207	1075	329	91	19925	547	245	63	14282	528	84	28
1908 ..	35020	1027	339	103	20490	552	242	63	14530	475	97	40
1909 ..	36081	1058	351	90	21072	522	249	55	15009	536	102	35
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909 }	33363	954	356	98	18624	540	253	67	14739	414	102	30
1910 ..	37370	1043	292	72	21670	530	219	50	15700	513	73	22

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910  
(Aldershot Urban District.)

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards	Town	S. Camp
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Practically all Cases.
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	28	—	7	16	4	1	—	17	
Erysipelas ...	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	21	
Scarlet fever ...	38	1	11	18	8	—	—	2	
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric fever ...	9	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	19	—	—	1	6	12	—	9	
Measles ...	13	1	1	—	8	3	—	—	
Totals ...	111	2	19	38	32	20	—	49	—

Isolation Hospital: Civil and Military, Aldershot.

Workhouse: Farnham.

TABLE IIIA.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.  
Aldershot Town only.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in the town.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	18	—	7	10	1	—	—	17
Erysipelas ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	26	1	6	16	3	—	—	21
Typhus fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever... ..	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	2
Relapsing fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ... ..	18	—	—	1	6	11	—	9
Totals ... ..	69	1	13	30	11	14	—	41

Isolation Hospital, North Town, Aldershot. Workhouse, Farnham.  
Total available beds, 26. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IIIB.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.  
South Camp only.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in South Camp.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	10	—	—	6	3	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	12	—	5	2	5	—	—
Typhus fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever... ..	5	—	—	—	4	1	—
Relapsing fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ... ..	13	1	1	—	8	3	—
Totals ... ..	42	1	6	8	21	6	—

Military Isolation Hospital, The Camp, Aldershot.

C

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.  
(Aldershot Urban District.)

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
{ Other contd. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ... ..	7	4	2	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis ... ..	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	2
Gastritis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	32	—	—	—	7	23	2	8
Other tuberculous diseases... ..	10	3	4	3	—	—	—	4
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	27	—	—	—	—	19	8	3
Bronchitis ... ..	9	3	—	—	—	2	4	2
Pneumonia ... ..	30	10	5	—	1	9	5	8
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Alcoholism ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral diseases ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ... ..	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Heart diseases ... ..	32	—	—	—	1	19	12	3
Accidents ... ..	13	3	3	1	2	3	1	6
Suicides ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
All other causes ... ..	88	23	2	4	7	19	33	23
All causes ... ..	292	72	21	9	21	101	68	66

TABLE IV.A.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910. Aldershot Town  
(including Deaths of Residents in Farnham Union).

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other contd. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ... ..	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastritis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	23	—	—	—	2	19	2	—
Other Tuberculous diseases ... ..	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	24	—	—	—	—	16	8	—
Bronchitis ... ..	8	2	—	—	—	2	4	—
Pneumonia ... ..	22	6	3	—	1	7	5	—
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Venereal diseases ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ... ..	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Heart diseases ... ..	25	—	—	—	—	14	11	—
Accidents ... ..	6	2	3	—	—	—	1	2
Suicides ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ... ..	69	17	—	3	3	14	32	1
All causes ... ..	219	50	13	5	8	77	66	4



TABLE IVB.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1910.  
(South Camp.)

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" In Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Enteric ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other contd. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ... ..	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	9	—	—	—	5	4	—	8
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ... ..	8	4	2	—	—	2	—	8
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart diseases ... ..	7	—	—	—	1	5	1	3
Accidents ... ..	7	1	—	1	2	3	—	4
Suicides ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
All other causes ..	19	6	2	1	4	5	1	22
All causes ... ..	73	22	8	4	13	24	2	62



TABLE V.

Aldershot Urban District (whole District).

Infantile Mortality during the year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ..	19	5	4	3	31	10	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	69
	Uncertified	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms...		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wasting Diseases—																		
Premature Birth ...		15	1	3	1	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Congenital Defects		3	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Injury at Birth...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..		—	1	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Tuberculous Diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other Causes.																		
Syphilis ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rickets ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ( <i>Not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ... ..		—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Laryngitis ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	10
Suffocation, overlying		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other causes ... ..		—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
		20	5	5	4	34	10	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	72

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 37,370.

1,043 Births in the year—legitimate, 1,022; illegitimate, 21.

72 Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 71; illegitimate infants, 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 292.

TABLE VA.

(Aldershot Town, including deaths in Farnham Union.)

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Mth.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—																	
Certified ...	12	5	3	2	22	8	3	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	2	1	47
Uncertified ...	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoeal Disease.—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	11	1	2	1	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Congenital Defects ...	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes—																	
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Causes ...	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
	13	5	4	3	25	8	3	3	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	2	50

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 21,670.

530 Births in the year (legitimate 509, illegitimate 21).

Deaths in the year (legitimate infants 49, illegitimate infants 1).

Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 219.

TABLE V.

**Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.  
Sub-Division of South Camp Only.**

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 M <sup>th</sup> .	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes. { Certified ... { Uncertified	7 —	— —	1 —	1 —	8 —	2 —	1 —	— —	3 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	22 —
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	4	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Congenital Defects	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Diseases																	
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Mesenterica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Causes—																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	7	—	1	1	9	2	1	—	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	22

Population, estimated to middle of 1910, 15,000.

Births in the year, 513 { legitimate 513.  
                                  { illegitimate 0.

Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 22.  
                          { illegitimate infants, 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 73.

# **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.**

## **1.—INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	30	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	41	3	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	71	3	—

## **2.—DEFECTS FOUND.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4		
Want of ventilation ... ..	3	2		
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other nuisances ... ..	4	4		
Sanitary accommodation {	1	1		
	insufficient... ..			
	unsuitable or defective... ..			
not separate for sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	1	1		
Other offences ... ..				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ... ..				
Total ... ..	13	12		

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Acts as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

# 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK*.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.			Addresses of Outworkers.			Prosecutions.		Inspection of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.		Prosecutions.	Orders made (S. 110).	Instances.	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Twice in the year.		Lists. †	Once in the year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Failing to keep inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Outworkers.	Workmen.		Outworkers.	Workmen.													
																Con-tractors.	Lists.	Con-tractors.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel —	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—
(1) making, &c. ...																		
(2) cleaning and washing..																		
Lace, lace curtains and nets																		
Artificial flowers ...																		
Nets, other than wire nets ...																		
Tents ...																		
Sacks ...																		
Furniture and upholstery ...																		
Fur pulling ...																		
Feather sorting ...																		
Umbrellas, &c. ...																		
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																		
Paper bags and boxes ...																		
Basket making ...																		
Brush making ...																		
Racquet and tennis balls ...																		
Stuffed toys ...																		
File making ...																		
Electro-plate ...																		
Cables and chains ...																		
Anchors and grapnels ...																		
Cart gear ...																		
Locks, latches and keys ...																		
Pea picking ...																		
TOTAL...	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	—	—

\* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.



## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses ... ..	15
	Other Workshops ... ..	91
	Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	106

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)...	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H M. Inspector ...</div> </div>
Other ... ..	1
Other ... ..	1
Other ... ..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	—
In use at the end of the year ... ..	—



# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first annual report, showing the work accomplished during the year 1910.

My appointment commenced on the 25th March, so that the work done during the first three months of the year must be placed to the credit of my predecessor.

The following tables show the number of inspections made, nuisances abated, and improvements effected as a result of such inspections:—

Visits to Houses	...	...	...	...	...	594
„ „ Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	298
„ „ Premises where food is in preparation or exposed for Sale	...	...	...	...	...	296
„ „ Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	102
„ „ Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	160
„ „ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ „ Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ „ Dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ re Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	52
Nuisances detected	...	...	...	...	...	378
„ abated	...	...	...	...	...	362
„ in hand	...	...	...	...	...	16
Houses whitewashed and cleansed throughout	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rooms whitewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	101
New W.C. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	26
W.C. pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
W.C.'s provided with light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Urinals provided with proper flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage laid or relaid in lineal yards	...	...	...	...	...	449

Minor defects in drains	...	...	...	...	27
Glazed earthenware gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	48
Ventilating shafts erected or repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	20
Disconnecting chambers built	...	...	...	...	7
Fresh air inlets provided	...	...	...	...	9
Sink pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	21
Sink pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Gully channels repaired	...	...	...	...	11
New scullery sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	16
Manhole covers provided	...	...	...	...	4
Drain chokages removed	...	...	...	...	37
Scullery floors repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Back yards cemented	...	...	...	...	16
Rain water gutters and spouts repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	...	17
Defective house roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	29
Nuisances from the keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations of offensive matter	...	...	...	...	21
Manure pits provided with covers	...	...	...	...	2
Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances from overcrowded and dirty houses	...	...	...	...	11
Houses provided with separate water supply	...	...	...	...	8
Cowshed floor reformed and drained	...	...	...	...	1
„ provided with proper light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops provided with proper means of ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses limewashed, under notice	...	...	...	...	2
Workshops do. do	...	...	...	...	3
Houses closed	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from fish frying	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	5

Redrainage work has been carried out in connection with 40 houses. While this work was in progress 208 visits have been made and 106 new drains tested by means of the hydraulic test.

The drains at 120 houses have been smoke tested, defects being revealed in 70 cases, including 15 minor defects.

Ninety-four complaints of nuisances were received during the year. Each complaint was immediately investigated, and the necessary steps taken for abatement.

The three houses closed are in Crimea Road. The owner, rather than comply with notices served to remedy certain defects, closed the houses voluntarily.

During the year 154 informal notices were served, in addition to 104 verbal notices. It is very satisfactory to

report that these notices were so successful that in only two instances was it necessary to serve statutory notices.

No legal proceedings have been taken in respect to the abatement of nuisances.

### Factories and Workshops Act.

On the register there are 106 workshops. Periodical inspections have been made, and particular attention paid to cleanliness, ventilation and overcrowding. Improved means of ventilation have been obtained at two workshops. One notice has been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories relative to the want of proper sanitary accommodation at a workshop. Immediate attention was given to the matter, with the result that a new W.C. was provided.

The following is a summary of the register of workshops within the district:—

Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	13
Tailors	...	...	...	...	17
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	...	...	2
Boot and Shoe Makers	...	...	...	...	7
Cycle Makers and Repairers	...	...	...	...	6
Joiners	...	...	...	...	5
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights and Builders	...	...	...	...	6
Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers and French Polishers	...	...	...	...	6
Photographers	...	...	...	...	2
Laundries	...	...	...	...	6
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	2
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	9
					<hr/> 106 <hr/>

### Slaughter houses.

The number of slaughter-houses remains the same as last year, viz.: Two private slaughter-houses, one being licensed annually and the other registered. A rigorous inspection has been given to these premises, most of the visits being made in the evenings, when the slaughtering generally takes place. It is gratifying to be able to report a great improvement in the cleanliness of these premises. It has not been necessary to resort to legal seizure of any meat in either of the slaughter-

houses, although one pig carcase and a quantity of offal (including three ox livers) were surrendered by the respective owners.

### Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

By far the greater amount of meat sold in the district is brought in ready dressed, especially does this apply to pork. As far as I have been able to ascertain, practically the whole of the pork is supplied by a pork butcher having a slaughter-house at Cove, in the Hartley Wintney district. A strict inspection is, therefore, kept upon butchers' shops, and I am pleased to say that the quality of the food supply, on the whole, is very good.

### Common Lodging Houses.

There are eight common lodging houses within the district, having an aggregate accommodation for 234 lodgers. With one exception, they are kept fairly clean and tidy, and there is no reason to complain of any infringement of the bye-laws only in the exception mentioned. In this case I made a midnight inspection, which resulted in legal proceedings being taken on November 3rd against J. R. Webb, the landlord of the West End Lodging House, the Magistrates imposing a fine of £5, including costs.

The following articles of food have been surrendered and destroyed:—200 lbs. of pork, 60 lbs. of offal, 140 lbs. lemon soles, 378 lbs. haddocks, 84 lbs. codfish, 588 lbs. whiting, 49 lbs. finnan haddocks, 140 lbs. hake, and 112 lbs. cockles.

### Hackney Carriages.

Forty-seven hackney carriage licenses have been issued during the year, viz.: 31 horse-drawn vehicles, 12 taxicabs, and four motor 'buses.

Fifty drivers' and conductors' licenses were also issued, of which 24 were drivers of horse vehicles, 13 motor 'bus drivers and contractors, and 13 taxi-cab drivers.

	£	s.	d.
Fees collected up to December 31st, 1910 ...	13	16	0
Special licenses ... ..	7	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£21	8	6
	<hr/>		

There are four hackney carriage ranks within the district,  
viz. :—

Station rank, having accommodation for	...	17
East Cavalry Barracks	... ..	26
The Grove	... ..	6
High Street	... ..	1
		—
Total	...	50
		—

#### Chimney Firing.

Number of summonses issued	... ..	21
,, ,, convictions	... ..	15

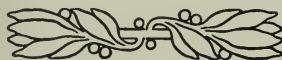
In conclusion, I wish to tender to you my thanks for your kindness and consideration during the past year, and to also acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Routley, for courtesy and assistance always afforded me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRANK WHITEHEAD.

*February, 1911.*







**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**  
**For the Year 1910.**



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

#### For the Year 1910.

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The civil area of the Aldershot Urban District contains five Public Elementary Schools. In the table following will be found the number of teachers, the accommodation, the average number on the books, and the average attendance at each school during 1910:—

	No. of Teachers.	Accommodation.	Average No. on Books.	Average Attendances.
West End School.				
Boys ...	8	370	324	305
Girls ...	9	295	326	295
Infants ...	13	666	568	500
Total ...	30	1,331	1,218	1,100
East End School.				
Boys ...	8	317	—	303
Girls ...	8	342	—	252
Infants ...	6	216	—	199
Total ...	22	875	829	754
Newport Road.				
Mixed ...	12	480	—	459
Infants ...	6	300	—	230
Total ...	18	780	771	689
Church of England.				
Mixed ...	—	112	—	110
Infants ...	7	78	—	76
Total ...	7	190	204	186
Roman Catholic.				
Mixed ...	5	182	—	173
Infants ...	3	112	—	106
Total ...	8	294	305	279

The procedure of this Report is based on the lines indicated by the Board of Education in Circular 596.

### General Review of the Prevalent Hygienic Conditions.

**SURROUNDINGS.**—These are, generally speaking, quite suitable and excellent, all of the schools, with the exception of the small Church of England School, being placed in elevated situations.

**VENTILATION.**—This is provided for by means of windows, Tobin tubes, Boyle's ventilators and louvred openings. Greater attention should be paid by certain of the teachers to the importance of keeping windows open as much as possible. I have had on several occasions in the course of my visits to the schools to complain of the stuffiness of the air and close smell. At the Roman Catholic School, for example, where the average attendance practically equals the accommodation, I found on one occasion nearly all the Tobin tubes closed. This had been done by the Caretaker, apparently to prevent a certain amount of dust blowing into the rooms, and thus to save a certain amount of time in sweeping.

**LIGHTING AND WARMING.**—The lighting of the schools is, generally speaking, quite satisfactory. The heating is carried out by means of open fires, supplemented in the West End Infants School by hot water radiators. Complaints have been made from time to time of the inadequate temperature at the West End and East End Schools. In order to remedy this a somewhat pernicious system has been introduced at the West End Boys, Girls and Infants Schools, namely, that of heating by means of gas radiators. They have been placed in the most undesirable positions in the class rooms, in most cases being placed near the teachers' desks, and in some cases at a short distance from the fires. Thus there is no opportunity for adequate ventilation; the room becomes charged with carbon dioxide and other noxious vapours from the gas. If they are to be used at all, they should be placed at the back of the class rooms, preferably below the windows. The number of gas radiators set up in these West End Schools in 1910 was 14.

**EQUIPMENT AND SANITATION.**—Desks of new type are added from time to time to replace the unsuitable desks, some of which are still to be found. Insufficient attention has been paid in one or two instances to the importance of thoroughly cleansing the desks with soap and water from time to time, while I have had to report lack of cleanliness of the floors and desks at the West End Schools and the Roman Catholic Schools, more particularly the latter.

**SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND LAVATORIES.**—The sanitary conveniences consist of latrines for both sexes, automatically flushed. The drains were found to be choked on one occasion at the West End Girls School, and the matter reported to the Surveyor, who is responsible for the school drainage. The Town water supply is laid on at all the schools.

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRYING CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND BOOTS.**—There are no special arrangements beyond the fires, which, of course, are only available in cold weather.

**RELATION OF THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SCHOOLS WITH THE HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.**—The West End Infants School and Newport Road Schools are excellent buildings, and well adapted for securing the best advantages to health of the school children. They both possess commodious and well-lighted class rooms, while the Newport Road Schools have the additional advantage of Central Halls, where the children can be marshalled for admittance, dismissal, or for special classes. With the reservation of the points mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the best advantage is taken at the remaining schools of the available arrangements for securing the well-being of the scholars. At the West End Infants an additional area of the playground has been completed with tar paving.

At the East End Schools the ventilation of the latrines has been improved. In order to relieve the pressure in the upper standards of the East End Boys School, the platform of the class room was removed, and new desks were provided. A new folding partition has been provided for the large room in the East End Infants School.

**GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.**—Owing to the fact that the offices of School Medical Officer and of Medical Officer of Health are vested in myself, the co-ordination of the School Medical Service and of the Health Department is established.

**INSPECTION SCHEDULE.**—The schedule of the Board of Education, with one slight alteration, is the method I have adopted, and it is here reproduced:—

FRONT OF CARD.]

SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

I.—Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth\_\_\_\_\_

Address\_\_\_\_\_

School\_\_\_\_\_

II.—*Personal History.*

(a) Previous Illnesses of Child (before admission).

Measles\_\_\_\_\_Scarlet Fever\_\_\_\_\_

Whooping Cough\_\_\_\_\_Diphtheria\_\_\_\_\_

Chickenpox\_\_\_\_\_Mumps\_\_\_\_\_

Other Illnesses\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Family Medical History (if exceptional).

*General Observations.*

*Directions to Parent or Teacher.*



	I.	II.	III.	IV.
1. Date of Inspection				
2. Standard and regularity of Attendance .....				
3. Age of Child .....				
4. Clothing and foot-gear .....				
5. Height .....				
6. Weight ... ..				
7. Nutrition .....				
8. Cleanliness and condition of skin				
Head .. ..				
Body .....				
9. Teeth .. ..				
10. Nose and Throat.				
Tonsils .....				
Adenoids .....				
Submax & cervical glands...				
11. External eye disease .....				
12. Vision .....				
R. ....				
L. ....				
13. Ear disease .....				
14. Hearing.....				
15. Speech ....				
16. Mental condition				
17. Heart and circulation ... ..				
18. Lungs.....				
19. Nervous system ..				
20. Tuberculosis .....				
21. Rickets .....				
22. Deformities, spinal disease, &c. ....				
23. Infectious or contagious disease...				
24. Other disease or defect... ..				
Medical Officer's Initials .....				

ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.—A School Nurse and Health Visitor was appointed on August 1st, 1910, the offices being vested in the same person. As School Nurse Mrs. Shearwood has been of the greatest possible assistance in "following up" cases and securing proper treatment. Her attentions have been very greatly appreciated by parents generally, to whom she has been of great help, particularly in connection with treatment of minor surgical cases, which in the past have been usually neglected or treated with great dilatoriness, causing an immense loss to school attendance. From the time of her appointment until the close of the year the School Nurse has paid 174 visits to the Schools, and has paid 273 visits to the homes of school children. Reference is made later to the assistance given by her in connection with the cleansing of verminous children under Sec. 122 of the Children's Act, 1907. The teachers are deserving of great praise in connection with medical help; they do their best to make the medical inspection a success from the point of view of the after-health of the children, and the head teachers, with one exception, invariably attend the inspection of their pupils. The notices to the parents are in all cases sent out by the teachers, while at the Newport Road Schools the preliminary particulars of the child are entered by them upon the cards.

The School Attendance Officer has likewise associated himself closely with medical inspection, relating, as it necessarily does, so very largely to the school attendance. Those children whose continued non-attendance at school, mainly on medical grounds, has appeared to him to be unreasonable he has caused to attend from time to time at the Central Health Office for my inspection and opinion as to the propriety of their return to school, or to the adoption of more stringent measures to ensure the treatment of conditions which compel absence. Certain cases again of insufficient nutrition and clothing have been reported to the Central Aid Committee, who are doing a useful work in this direction in necessitous cases, and in addition to the statutory help which may be rendered by the machinery of the Poor Law, there are other small charitable organisations to whom appeal is made in appropriate cases.

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT THE INSPECTION.—This is invited by the printed notices issued by the teachers. One parent alone usually comes, this being, in the great majority of cases, the mother of the child; occasionally the father or near female relative comes in place of the mother. It is gratifying to be able to record an improvement in the attendance of parents

at the inspections even over previous years, as the following figures show:—

Parents present at Medical Inspection—

Of Boys—272 out of 460 = 59%.

Of Girls—342 out of 504 = 67·8.

As against 56·3 and 64·8 respectively in 1909.

The children in the Infant Department are, as is naturally to be expected, more frequently accompanied by their parents than those in other departments; thus 364 children out of 470 inspected, or a percentage of 77·4, were accompanied by parents, as against 74 per cent. in 1909.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED UNDER THE STATUTE.—  
964 children (boys 460, girls 564) were inspected according to the Schedule of the Board of Education.

The following table gives the number from each school, arranged according to age and sex:—

BOYS.	3-4.	4-5.	5-6.	6-7.	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	TOTAL.
Church of England	6	9	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	29
Roman Catholic...	0	5	6	7	2	5	2	1	0	3	7	2	40
West End	29	23	31	5	8	9	5	8	1	17	39	3	178
East End	8	21	21	11	9	5	13	8	10	14	14	0	134
Newport Road	2	9	12	4	9	4	6	6	6	5	14	2	79
													—
Total	45	67	74	29	31	26	27	24	17	39	74	7	460

GIRLS.												
Church of England	4	5	14	4	1	2	0	2	1	1	3	0
Roman Catholic ...	0	3	7	4	4	2	1	4	4	3	8	1
West End	11	31	36	19	21	21	33	21	16	7	22	0
East End	7	10	19	7	13	7	11	6	8	8	8	5
Newport Road	10	6	17	5	8	8	2	4	6	4	8	1
Total	32	55	93	39	47	40	47	37	35	23	49	7
Grand Total..	77	122	167	68	78	66	74	61	52	62	123	14
			</									

In addition to these, there were 526 other non-routine inspections made in connection with defects, noticed either by the teachers, nurse or myself, and for the most part carried out at the Municipal Buildings. This number, however, does not include the re-inspections, sometimes amounting to five or even ten in number in some cases, principally those in connection with uncleanness. I have personally made 55 visits to the schools during the year for the purposes of inspecting both the school children and the school premises and arrangements.

With the exception of the Newport Road Schools, where a special room in the Higher School is set apart for medical inspection, the statutory inspection has been carried out at the Central Offices in Grosvenor Road, where a convenient suite of rooms is utilised for the purpose, and where also a retinoscopy room is fitted up for eye cases.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.—The following table shows the number and percentage of children who were reported to have had the diseases under-mentioned:—

			Percentage	
			Boys.	Girls.
Measles	...	633	296	337
Whooping Cough	...	481	210	271
Chicken Pox	...	298	135	163
Scarlet Fever	...	45	22	23
Diphtheria	...	33	15	18
Mumps	...	122	50	72
Epilepsy	...	6	6	—
Enteric Fever	...	5	—	1
Cholera	...	2	—	2
Rheumatic Fever	...	5	3	2
Asthma	...	1	1	—
Malta Fever	...	2	1	1

CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION.—134 children were referred for re-inspection at a later date, owing to some defect having been discovered which called for immediate attention. The greater number of these were required to be excluded from school for a definite period (three days in cases of uncleanness), and at the end of that time were re-examined as to fitness for school. In other cases, of some gross mental or physical defect, directions were given for proper treatment.

CHILDREN IN RESPECT OF WHOM DIRECTIONS WERE GIVEN FOR TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.—203 such cases were dealt with; this number includes those mentioned in the preceding

paragraph, together with those afflicted from some chronic ailment demanding proper medical or surgical treatment. Directions are given verbally where parents accompany their children, but in addition a printed notice, as printed below, is given when special emphasis is required, or when children are presented alone; 134 of such printed notices were sent in 1910.

## ALDERSHOT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

---

EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1907.

---

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

---

To the Parents or Guardians of \_\_\_\_\_  
attending \_\_\_\_\_ School.

The above-named child has been examined by the Medical Officer of the Education Committee, who recommends you to obtain the advice of a Doctor with regard to treatment for \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Education Medical Officer.*

191

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—As mentioned in previous reports, it is the general custom for parents to present children for inspection wearing the best clothing at their disposal, and it is uncommon to find this custom departed from; incidentally the habit is of much value, as, in the small number of cases where children are habitually allowed to go to school in a dirty state, a strong effort is made to clean them thoroughly and dress them well for the occasion.



The following table shows the laudably small number of children whose clothing or footgear were defective in the manner enumerated:—

			Clothing.		Footgear.
Insufficient	...	...	2	...	4
Very dirty	...	...	14	...	—
Dirty	...	...	1	...	—

**CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.**—A very considerable change for the better has taken place in the Aldershot Schools during the past few years in the matter of uncleanness. The rigorous methods employed in order to get rid of verminous conditions generally, has led, I am convinced, to a clearer understanding of the responsibility of the parents in this matter. Most of the cases of uncleanness that we come across now are those in children entering the school for the first time, or coming from schools in other districts: thus in 1910 14 boys (or a proportion of 3 per cent.) and 108 girls (or a percentage of 21 per cent.) were found to be, as regards the condition of their heads, unfit to attend school. In addition, 57 children were found to be badly flea-bitten, seven had body lice, and six were sent for inspection in a very dirty state as regards the skin of the body. Our custom is to exclude from school for three days, during which time the parents are urged, by means of a printed notice (with direction of treatment) to remedy the condition. At the expiration of this period, if the child is still unfit, the teacher is directed to report the matter to the Clerk, who issues a further notice to parents to the effect that if the child is not sent within a reasonable period in a fit state to school, a prosecution for non-attendance will follow. Many of these cases, unfortunately, are chronic ones; the children, after having been rendered fit for school, are found a few months later to be in the original condition, and a similar process has again to be gone through. During 1910 16 prosecutions have taken place, and convictions have been obtained for non-attendance at school owing to verminous conditions. Action has also been taken in two cases under Section 12 of the Children's Act by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Action has also been taken under Section 122 of the Children's Act; three children have been removed to the Isolation Hospital and thoroughly cleansed by the School Nurse. Two of these children were afterwards allowed to relapse into the same disgusting condition again, and the parents were prosecuted by the Education Committee under Section 122; a conviction, with £1 ls., including costs, was obtained.

Certain differences in the extent of verminous conditions in the various departments must be noted ; thus, while 33 per cent. of girls examined in the East End Girls School, and 25 per cent. of the girls examined in the West End Girls School, were found with their hair in a verminous condition, the percentage of girls found in a similar state at the Newport Road Mixed School reached the comparatively low figure of 15 per cent. It is to be noted also that at the latter school all of the cases were of such a comparatively slight character as might well have escaped the attention of a fairly observant teacher at their first admission to school. The social condition of the population is similar in all the districts of the Town, so that I think (without desiring to draw invidious comparisons) that the comparative freedom of one school from such unpleasant conditions must be ascribed to the exercise of greater watchfulness on the part of the head teacher. All of the schools, however, show a very marked improvement over previous years.

NUTRITION, HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—Sixty-six children (7 per cent.) were found to be below the average in point of general nutrition. In most of these cases some physical defect either inherited or acquired, may as a rule be demonstrated; in others unsuitable or insufficient nourishment, or vitiated home conditions were, perhaps, the causes of the lowered nutrition. On the other hand, 25 children were distinctly in advance of their fellows with regard to their general nutrition.

In the following table the average height and weight is given of the school children, recorded without hats or boots:—

[illegible]

TEETH.—Sixty-two per cent. of the children were found on examination to have one or more carious teeth. Thus, out of a total of 964 children examined:—

Children.			No. of Defective Teeth found with each.	
110	...	...	...	1
169	...	...	...	2
103	...	...	...	3
72	...	...	...	4
58	...	...	...	5
39	...	...	...	6
18	...	...	...	7
15	...	...	...	8
7	...	...	...	9
9	...	...	...	10
4	...	...	...	11
1	...	...	...	12
1	...	...	...	13
1	...	...	...	14

I have added also a table in which the dental defects at each age period are also shown.

Table showing the extent of defects and diseases of the teeth among boys and girls respectively, at given age periods.

## BOYS.

Age Period	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
No. Exam'd.	45	67	74	29	31	26	27	24	17	39	74	7
5 had	2	2	4	5	3	5	6	4	4	5	17	1
2 "	5	5	15	4	6	5	5	5	2	7	17	2
1 "	6	3	6	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	5	2
1 "	12	5	4	1	4	3	3	5	4	3	8	1
—	—	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	2
—	—	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	1
—	—	8	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	1	6	—
—	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
—	—	10	9	8	10	10	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	13	9	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	24	43	19	18	21	24	25	13	21	55	7	

## GIRLS.

Age Period	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15
No. Exam'd.	32	55	93	39	47	40	47	37	35	23	49	7
1 had	1	2	11	1	3	4	5	8	2	1	11	1
5 "	2	8	9	7	11	9	10	12	11	3	5	2
1 "	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	8	1	6	7	1
1 "	4	6	6	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	1
1 "	8	1	8	4	3	5	3	5	3	4	6	4
—	—	4	9	3	5	5	6	—	2	2	3	5
—	—	7	6	6	6	1	7	—	6	—	—	—
—	—	8	7	7	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	3	7	2	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	13	2	—	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9	26	60	25	33	32	41	30	21	15	32	3	

The extent of dental disease is one of the most unsatisfactory features of Medical Inspection. The majority of the younger children do not use the tooth-brush, but in the higher standards a certain proportion have clean, well-kept teeth. Numbers of children examined have foul, septic teeth, giving rise to inflammatory enlargement of the glands in the neck, to abscesses in the jaws, to general depression of health, and lowering of nutrition generally. I always endeavour to impress upon all parents the great desirability of their insisting on proper cleaning of the teeth, particularly in the younger children, in order to inculcate good personal habits. An immense number of teeth could be saved by "stopping," while in other cases caries has proceeded so far that extraction is the only remedy; but, whether conservative or radical treatment is required, it is rarely possible to get it carried out. The fees of the ordinary dentist are practically prohibitive for the large majority of the children, and in the absence of any dental hospital in the neighbourhood it is certain that in only a minority of the cases is any dental treatment undertaken. This unsatisfactory state of affairs can only be dealt with in two ways: either by the employment of dentists to deal with the condition, or the establishment of a special dental clinic.

**TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.**—138 children were suffering from chronic enlargement of the tonsils; 37 to such an extent as to render surgical treatment advisable. Eighty-one children (most of whom are included in those with enlarged tonsils) had Adenoids to a greater or less extent. Nearly the whole of those cases recommended for operation have been treated with marked success at the Aldershot Hospital, and the small remainder by private practitioners. The results are frequently startling: a child who, before treatment, has been below the average in point of nutrition, or has been suffering from deafness to a certain extent, and has been in the habit of contracting colds frequently, and, in addition, has been backward at school, commences in a short time to improve in a remarkable way, both mentally and physically.

**GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS.**—Fifty-six per cent. of the children examined showed glandular enlargements in the neck. In 53 per cent. the enlargement was situated at the angle of the jaw; in 43 per cent. of these cases the enlargement was slight, and in the remainder it was well-marked, and, as is usually found, corresponded to more or less defective conditions of the teeth, or to the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The cervical chain of glands was

affected in 5 per cent. of cases. Uncleanly conditions of the head and disease of the ears also contribute to these enlargements. In the West End Schools I noted that the glands of the neck were enlarged in 81 per cent. of the girls and in 60 per cent. of the boys.

**EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE: VISION.**—The numbers of those suffering from defects or disease of the external parts of the orbit are enumerated below:—

11	children	suffered	from	marked	Blepharitis.
12	„	„	„	Strabismus.	
2	„	„	„	acute Corneal Ulcer.	
4	„	„	„	Corneal Nebulæ.	
				(bilateral in one child).	
2	„	„	„	Conjunctivitis.	
1	„	„	„	Blennorrhœa.	

Most of these cases are quite preventable, and mean that the children in question had been much neglected. Very distressing are the cases of opacity of the Cornea, causing in most cases a lifelong injury to the sight, all of which might have been avoided by proper care and treatment.

Fifty children, or a proportion of 5 per cent., suffered from a marked extent of defective vision, *i.e.*, below a standard of  $\frac{6}{12}$ . The number would probably be much larger had the children at intermediate ages been examined; since the larger number of the entrants (who are between the ages of three and six) are not specially examined for defects of sight, unless for some particular reason, as, for example, strabismus. The number given above includes five children who were already provided with correcting glasses; of the remainder 35 had been provided with the necessary spectacles by the close of the year.

**EAR DISEASES: DEFECTIVE HEARING.**—Obvious ear disease with discharge was present in 35 children, in 27 of whom it was limited to one ear.

The cases of defective hearing amounted to 9 per cent. of the total children examined, and were classified thus:—

Somewhat Deaf	...	...	...	60
Deaf	...	...	...	25
Very Deaf	...	...	...	1
				—
				86 = 9%
				—

The watch test and the forced whisper were made use of for these examinations. The causes of these cases of defective hearing may be almost equally divided into (1) chronic



disease of the middle ear, arising after measles, scarlet fever, etc.; (2) adenoids and enlarged tonsils; (3) presence of wax or foreign matters.

One child was found to be a deaf mute and was reported by me to the Clerk, for recommendation for treatment in a special school for the deaf and dumb.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the parents that children with chronically running ears are always in a dangerous state. Two cases occurred in school children in Aldershot which illustrate my meaning. The conditions were pointed out carefully in both instances to the mother and treatment was urged. One case was a particularly distressing one; the mother had arranged to have the child thoroughly treated at a hospital, when she (the mother) had recovered from her own illness, but in the meantime the child's state got worse, and was admitted to Hospital too late for cure: the abscess of the brain (which directly proceeded from the ear disease) proved fatal. The second child also died from the same disease within a few weeks of its inspection.

**SPEECH.**—Thirteen children were afflicted with a more or less marked defect in their speech.

**MENTAL CONDITION.**—For the purposes of classification and treatment I have been in the habit of dividing up backward children into the following classes:—

1. Dull or backward.
2. Mentally defective (educable, but requiring special methods of teaching).
3. Mentally defective (ineducable).

In 32 children (3·4 per cent.) the mental condition was very backward, due, no doubt, to various causes; in some inheritance, in others neglect in early training, and in others again due to some physical defect. One child was found to be mentally defective, but capable of receiving instruction in a special school, and a report on the case was sent to the Clerk.

**HEART DISEASE.**—Twelve children (or a proportion of 1·2 per cent.) were found to have valvular disease of the heart. While the condition is practically an incurable one, much may be done by careful treatment, and insistence on moderation in both physical and mental exercises. The dangers of over-exertion or strain having been pointed out to the parents and the teachers, the child has an excellent chance, if compensation is well established, of growing up to be a useful citizen. Advice in cases of this kind is frequently appre-

ciated, *i.e.*, by the parents of those leaving school, since these children are thus prevented from following certain occupations which, however suitable for other persons, would be most undesirable for those with heart defects.

**LUNGS: TUBERCULOSIS.**—Twenty-five children presented signs of bronchitis or slight bronchial catarrh; in none of these, however, did there appear reasons for entertaining suspicions as to tuberculosis of the lungs. There are, as a matter of fact, no physical signs that are pathognomonic of this disease, and I have only examined two cases during the year which, without being able definitely to stamp them as phthisical, yet induced me to entertain some suspicions of the disease. As regards tuberculosis of other tissues, two cases only came to my notice, one glandular and one osseous.

**NERVOUS SYSTEM.**—Four children were presented with an unstable nervous system without having any actual organic disease; eight were reported to be suffering from nocturnal enuresis, and two were the subjects of chorea.

**RICKETS.**—Thirty-one children (3·2%) showed signs of having suffered from rickets.

**DEFORMITIES.**—Beyond the faults in the development of the chest and limbs, for which rickets is mainly responsible, I only noted five cases of deformity, which were as follows:—

Deformity due to Burns	...	...	...	1
„ „ Genu Valgum	...	...	...	1
„ „ Congenital Hip Disease	...	...	...	1
„ „ Curvature of Spine	...	...	...	1
„ „ Talipes	...	...	...	1

**INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.**—Among the routine cases presented, two children had ringworm, three had scabies, and five had contagious impetigo.

**OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.**—The following cases were noted, and treatment directed in suitable cases:—

Chronic Desquamation of the Skin	...	...	...	2
(unconnected with febrile disease).				
Hernia	...	...	...	4
Goitre	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	1
Exostosis	...	...	...	1
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	2
Hypospadias	...	...	...	1

**REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN, ETC.**—Since the appointment of a School Nurse, a great deal more has been done in the

direction of following up the numerous cases of defects, both great and small, which come under notice in the inspection rooms, or at other special times.

Beyond the statutory inspections referred to in the preceding portion of the report, 434 "non-routine" or special inspections have been made by me of children presented to me either by teacher, Nurse, parents or School Attendance Officer. The conditions, diseases, defects, etc., found to be present, I have tabulated below:—

Verminous or dirty conditions ...	...	162	cases.
Ringworm ...	...	47	"
Defective Vision ...	...	31	"
Impetigo ...	...	26	"
Sore Throats, etc. ...	...	24	"
Scabies ...	...	18	"
Enlargement of Glands ...	...	3	"
" " Tonsils ...	...	8	"
External Eye Disease ...	...	9	"
Deafness ...	...	10	"
Chorea ...	...	2	"
Hernia ...	...	2	"
Otorrhœa ...	...	4	"
Shingles ...	...	2	"
Measles ...	...	3	"
Whooping Cough ...	...	1	"
Chicken Pox ...	...	1	"
Mumps ...	...	10	"
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	"
Other minor conditions ...	...	162	"
		<hr/>	
		526	"

With regard to the latter half of the year, during which I have had the Nurse's assistance in following up cases and making enquiries as to treatment, the following table will show the proportions in a certain number of collated cases of those who have received treatment.

Thus, out of a total of 328, there have been 195 dirty or verminous conditions remedied. Of the remaining 133, which were mainly cases of physical defects, there were at the end of the year—

- 52 cured.
- 22 being attended to and much improved.
- 8 under treatment but no improvement.
- 22 nothing done by parents.
- 29 had left school.

Every head teacher is provided with a notification book for the purpose of notifying to me at once any case of infectious disease in the scholars. This system has been of great assistance during the year; on one occasion I received a notification that a certain child was absent from school on account of measles. On proceeding to the home I found that the child was suffering from Scarlet Fever, and she was at once removed to the Isolation Hospital.

On the notification of one case of measles in the Newport Road Infants' Department I directed a class closure of five days on November 4th. Later on, however, other cases broke out, and I deemed it wise to at once advise closure of the whole department on November 25th for the remainder of the term. The Town was singularly free from infectious disease during 1910 until the latter end of the year, when measles began to make its appearance in violent epidemic form. On May 2nd, in consequence of a notification of a case of diphtheria in a scholar at the Newport Road School, and of numerous cases of sore throat in others, I directed the exclusion for one month of all children under five years of age from the school. No other cases were reported to me until June, when I directed the same procedure for the same reason both in the East End Infants and the Newport Road Infants Schools.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.—A short lesson is given weekly in the upper schools in this subject by the head teacher or an assistant teacher. The list of subjects touched upon was presented in my Report of 1909, and need not here be reproduced. Physical exercises are conducted by a drill instructor, who attends each school twice a week.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

